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Wind

fluid, comprising the following stages :

- taking a fluid sample,
- placing this sample in a calorimetry cell,
- performing on this sample a reference thermogram in a temperature range between T1 and T2,
- performing on the same sample a second thermogram in the same range and under a pressure Ph of a hydrocarbon gas, T1 being a temperature low enough to obtain the formation of hydrocarbon gas hydrates in the sample at a gas pressure Ph, T2 being high enough to obtain hydrate dissociation,
- identifying a peak in the second thermogram corresponding to the hydrocarbon gas hydrates dissociation zone and deducing therefrom a hydrocarbon gas hydrates dissociation temperature,
- determining the hydrocarbon gas hydrate formation conditions for the fluid considered.

2. (Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein pressure Ph is determined as a function of the pressure of the well fluid close to the zones where the appearance of hydrocarbon gas hydrates is critical.

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please amend the abstract to read as follows: